

Glimpses of the War in the Far East

ALL READY FOR ACTION IN NORTHERN KOREA

By FREDERICK PALMER.

(Special Cable Dispatch from Collier's War Correspondent with the First Japanese Army of Invasion.)

Chenampo, Korea, via Seoul, April 17.
AFTER two months of inaction at Tokio, I am at last in the field, following the main Japanese army that is marching to Wiju and the Manchurian border. Along this highway, leading from Chenampo to Salikhan, signs of war and of the passage of many thousands of troops are scarcely more visible than were military preparations in Japan. All signs are peaceful. The only indication that the army is somewhere ahead is the long lines of coolies, Japanese and Korean, bearing rice from the depots and transport to feed the troops on the road. Thousands of these coolies and small carts maintain the line of communication unbroken, with the military discipline and system that extends to every detail of the field organization. The roads are in the throes of the spring thaw, but their difficulties have been exaggerated so far as blocking the advance is concerned.

The whole fighting strength of the Japanese army is actually at the front with all necessary supplies, prepared for decisive operations. Everything observed along this route, as I hasten toward Wiju to join the army I hope soon to see in action, goes to show the clean-cut preparedness of the Japanese army of invasion for great feats.

Besides the characteristic military efficiency now seen at close range, Japan has used the last two months also in making her influence dominant throughout Korea by peaceful measures. The people have been won over until their co-operation is spontaneous. Japan has policed the country with small posts widely scattered. I have traveled twenty miles without passing one of these few outposts guarding the line of communication. Security for supply trains, peace, and confidence among the populace have been attained by other means. In the path of this great army, moving by forced marches in winter weather, there are no burned villages, no plundered houses, no fugitive peasants.

There has been no license or disorder among the troops. They have left no stories of loose discipline in their wake. The head men of the Korean villages tell me that the conduct of the individual private soldier has been exemplary. All supplies taken en route are paid for at native market rates.

Hostile critics said the Japanese were on their best behavior in the Peking relief operations when co-operating with the allies, but that in their own campaigns, away from foreign scrutiny, they would wage brutal and uncivilized warfare. This is flatly contradicted by their march through Korea. Their advance has been as smooth and orderly as that of a British column in India, the organization as efficient in every way.

The natives are on their little farms making the fields ready for spring cultivation, already sowing crops of oats. They are unconcerned about war or passing armies which have not yet troubled them. In the summer months the farming regions of northern Korea will furnish great quantities of food supplies for the Japanese bases. The Japanese officers scattered along the route in charge of the military posts and transportation organization have been notably courteous and hospitable to the party of traveling war correspondents with their troop of servants and pack animals. The head men of the Korean villages have taken the cue from the military and hasten to place at our disposal whatever comforts and luxuries of accommodation their modest means can offer. It is slow work getting on at best, made more uncomfortable by the fear that the first great clash may come somewhere close to the Yalu before the advance guard of the correspondents' army can join the general staff.

Meantime we are passing through a Korea that has been keenly and subtly made Japanese in two months—a country conquered by kindness, fair treatment and a nice skill in handling public and private opinion.

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RULES TO GOVERN WAR CORRESPONDENTS

By JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD.

(Special Cable Dispatch from Collier's War Correspondent with the Russian Forces in the Field.)

Yingkow (New Chung), Manchuria,
Via Tien-Tsin, China, April 17.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has just granted permission to seven foreign war correspondents to join the main army and the general staff in Manchuria. Scores of applicants have been on the waiting list for two months. Of the seven fortunate enough to be allowed to proceed to the front immediately, two represent French newspapers, one is an Italian, two are English correspondents. I am the only American representative in this party, and am enrolled as the officially accredited correspondent of Collier's attached to the headquarters of the general staff.

The regulations issued for our conduct in the field are extremely lenient. It was expected that, in the suppression and censorship of news, the Russian authorities would be more radical even than the Japanese. The stipulations made are no more than those expected to be observed with any European army, and are less restrictive than those of the British in South Africa. Legitimate news will not be blocked, even when it tells of Russian reverses. This is in line with the policy recently adopted at St. Petersburg.

The first rule for war correspondents says that they must not interfere in any way with the preparations for war, or the plans of the staff, or divulge military secrets of advantage to the enemy, such as actions in which forces are damaged or guns lost.

Rule 2 forbids the criticism of members of the general staff, corps, or division staff, and limits the report of an engagement to a simple statement of fact.

Rule 3 forbids the transmission of unconfirmed information about the enemy, such as rumors of victory or threatening movements, which may cause public uneasiness in Russia.

Rule 4 commands the correspondent to obey all orders received and to be careful in fulfilling instructions to the staff.

This manifesto orders the higher military authorities to turn back all correspondents without credentials, those given permission to join the forces are in honor bound to observe the regulations, with the penalty of expulsion without warning for any violation. They can go anywhere in the field, and are barred only from the Russian fleet.

New Chung has been steadily prepared, fortified and filled with troops in readiness for the enemy. It is believed here that Japan intends to attempt landing with a large force. The latest disaster to the navy has deepened this expectation, now that it is known that the Port Arthur fleet cannot interfere with the enemy's plan of invasion. The loss of the battleship Petropavlovsk and the death of Admiral Makarov have spread a feeling of philosophic depression among the Russian staff and troops, but have only strengthened their determination to revenge with the army what has befallen the navy. M. Pavlov, formerly Russian minister at Seoul, has been appointed diplomatic agent on the staff of the viceroy. We are ordered to leave for the front Wednesday.

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Japanese Infantry Breakfasting Opposite Ping-Yang.



Japanese Field Artillery Waiting to Cross the Bridge Over the Tai-Tong River.

OCCUPATION OF PING-YANG BY JAPANESE

IN last Sunday's Herald a photograph was printed of the sappers and miners building a pontoon bridge over the Tai-Tong river, so that the main army might cross and occupy Ping-Yang. The pictures on this page were taken by Mr. Dunn after the bridge had been completed and as the infantry began to pass over it into the city. The Japanese made Ping-Yang one of their principal military bases in Korea and pushed on toward the Yalu from there. Mr. Dunn was about to start with this advance when he wrote from Ping-Yang, March 6, as follows: "Expecting to leave tonight for the north, so pictures for a few days will be delayed, as they have to come back here (Ping-Yang) by messenger on foot, then travel to Seoul on foot, a distance of 250 miles or more. Half the messengers leaving us are turned back by the soldiers, or rather put to work to carry their luggage. It almost drives one to distraction to figure how to get stuff out from here. Money transactions are worse than anything. The Korean money is now taken exclusively, even at a higher value than the Japanese yen; every day there is a change in value; and money worth 3500 one day is worth in another city next day only \$400—sometimes less. My expenses are very high. I have to have four horses in order to get about—two saddle and two pack—one saddle horse for my interpreter, and two coolies to see to the horses. The feed for the horses costs a lot, as everything is at war prices. One bar of soap yesterday cost 50 cents, gold. Traveling ahead as I do in order to get good pictures, and of scenes not to be made by other photographers for several weeks yet, is very trying. All the roads are completely blocked and there is no place to sleep. We travel over frozen rice fields and ice-covered mountains, sleeping anywhere we may happen to be, nearly freezing every night, but I am getting the stuff ahead of others and I am willing to keep pushing on. The Japanese army does not know what to think of my pushing ahead with them without any credentials; but I understand there are many press men in Tokio doing no work and unable to get away. I am going to keep ahead and get results of the first land fighting." The first detachment of American and European newspaper correspondents to be officially allowed to enter Ping-Yang was landed there April 15, six weeks after Collier's photographs of the Japanese occupation were made.

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO; TEMPLE OF DAISHI

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan.

(The Japanese war office has issued a war correspondent's pass to Mr. Davis, and has assigned him to the second column. Until this takes the field, Mr. Davis will write of events in the Japanese capital.)

KORO DAISHI is a Japanese saint. Once while in China he carved an image of himself and threw it into the China sea. It floated all the way to Japan, where it was caught in the net of a fisherman. When the fisherman found what he had caught he was happy and built a shrine for the image and worshipped it. The image performed so many miracles that soon people from all the coast made long pilgrimages on foot to kneel at its shrine. They still make the pilgrimages, but as now Japan is modern, they no longer need to walk. Instead, on the 21st of each month the railroad runs special trains to Kawasaki, and the pilgrims are carried to the shrine in electric cars.

Of all the twelve festivals, the one on March 21 is the most important, and on that day a great bazaar starts a mile away and advances with two rows of fluttering banners to the very steps of the temple. Indeed, so close does the fair encroach upon the shrine that the priests who are selling prayers inside are interrupted by the men outside who are selling musical toys.

And those who came to worship remain to play. Outside the temple is a great double-decked gate, and still nearer a covered well, a square stone tank fed from a spring. On the edge of the tank are wooden ladles, and before he says his prayers each pilgrim stops at the well to rinse his mouth and bathe his hands. Gay banners of various colors, and covered with texts, hang above his head. These he uses as towels. The temple itself is a low massive structure, squatting on the great steps like a monster turtle. Its beams are of giant size. In comparison, the timbers of an old wooden battleship would look as though they had been cut by a scroll saw. The temple is virtually a single square hall open at the sides, except for screens, and divided by screens and carved railings. At the entrance to the temple at the top of the stone steps is an oblong wooden trough, covered by a gridiron of wooden bars. Pilgrims who wish to pray, or to give thanks for prayers already granted, as they enter, throw copper money into this trough.

Inside the porch, and under the roof of the temple shutting off the view of the shrine, were a row of tables, behind which stood priests vending prayers.

To the stranger their manner suggested less the priest than the alert and obliging salesman. So professional was their bow when they handed one a prayer that one rather expected to hear them ask, "Will you take it with you or shall we send it?" They offered prayers of every variety and did so great a business that the priest who burned candles was forced to sell the same candle to many different worshippers. And although as soon as he lighted a candle he snuffed it out again, he was soon far behind, and by nightfall many prayers, though paid for, were still unuttered. Other prayers were sold after a fashion that suggested a well known game of chance. Behind the priest were rows of what looked like private letter boxes in a postoffice, each with a number. The pilgrim paid for his prayer, and the priest by shaking a box he held shot out a rod. He read a number on the rod, and from the letter box that bore the corresponding number took a printed paper. It told the pilgrim at once whether his prayer was answered and what his future fortunes might be. Those of the pilgrims who wished to pass beyond the prayer tables and draw nearer to the shrine left their sandals with busy young men, who checked the shoes with large wooden tablets. Rid of their sandals, the pilgrims were free to walk upon the mats before the shrine. Those who wished to smoke did so. Those who had brought their children allowed them to run off with the other children and play hide-and-seek through the air like shuttlecocks; the children's voices as they played hide-and-seek rang delightedly, and the peremptory clapping of hands as each pilgrim endeavored to attract the attention of the saint to his own particular prayer, was as incessant as it was insistent. And in the most around the temple great goldfish, when the children clapped their hands, rose out of the vasty deep and leaped into the air for sugar cookies.

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Condemns Narrow Gauge Men

Judge Parker's Contribution to Jefferson Memorial Association.

THE first important literary effort made by Judge Alton B. Parker, the prospective nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency, is herewith presented in part for the first time. So far as known it is the only paper prepared by the Democratic candidate having no relation to law suits and judicial findings. It was written for the Jefferson Memorial Association and is to be published in a collection of writings upon Jefferson and Jefferson's works.

Judge Parker agreed to contribute a paper upon "Jefferson's Faith in the People," to make a part of a volume, which will include contributions by Senator Hoar and Charles Emory Smith and other well known Republicans. He promised to do this last July, before his name had even been suggested for the presidential nomination, and the paper was written while he was still regarded but as a vague presidential possibility.

Parker's Political Views.

It is important, inasmuch as no thought of political effect entered into his treatment of his subject, and the production can be viewed as that of a man who was neither trying to deceive nor evade the public regarding his own views. A fair idea of Judge Parker's lines of thought and modes of expression may be obtained from the document in question.

The paper includes quotations from Jefferson's writings, and these, carrying as they do Judge Parker's unreserved endorsement, indicate clearly his own views on the sovereign power of the people in the administration of government. With everyone trying to learn something about the man who is now certain to oppose Mr. Roosevelt's election, the article has timely value.

Jefferson's Many-Sidedness.

"Of all America's great ones none presents so many-sided a character as Thomas Jefferson. Nothing that came under his observation appears to have been too great or too lowly to awaken his interest."

"Indubitably it was because of his insatiable thirst for knowledge and capacity to acquire it that he has been so much accused by his foes of inconsistency, with the implication, of course, that inconsistency and unreliability are synonymous. Such accusation, however, will be made only by

the shallow thinker; for even should one be inclined to grant that Thomas Jefferson was inconsistent to a degree regrettable to his friends and delightful to his enemies, it will, upon examination and reflection, be readily seen that inconsistency in great men is wholly praiseworthy."

The People as Final Arbiters.

"There is one sublime idea, however, of which Jefferson is the greatest exponent, and concerning which he was ever as consistent as is the sun in his rising and his setting, and that was faith in the wisdom of the people as the final arbiters of all public questions. The Declaration of Independence alone proves this. Jefferson turned neither to book nor pamphlet in writing it, and the charge that he plagiarized the sentiments embodied in the document is groundless, for they are bottomed upon the eternal verities, and this is the exclusive property of no man."

"His subsequent career and his voluminous writings prove that his whole soul was saturated with the spirit of universal liberty and equality. Whoever through all the past had enunciated the principles of human freedom must, of course, have found in Jefferson an attentive listener."

"The words of Jefferson in that document, signed by the people's representatives, not only made the people think, but it showed the people that there is no divinity that doth hedge an unjust king; it leveled the barriers of caste and taught the people to see that there is no true aristocracy except it be founded upon virtue and talent."

"It revealed to the people that they were the source from which sprung all power lodged in government, and that Providence has not sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."

"He knew that wisdom was the only sure basis upon which a democracy could endure, and he was strenuous and unflinching in his efforts to furnish a basis. As a member of the first Republican house of delegates in Virginia in 1776, he introduced a bill embodying a system of education providing free elementary schools for all children in the state for a term of three years, high schools for advanced scholars, and all to be crowned with a state university. In a letter to George Wythe in 1786, he said he thought that no other sure foundation than the diffusion of knowledge among the people could be devised for promoting the virtue and advancing the happiness of man. With Madison, he might have added, 'That is the best government that desires to make the people happy, and knows how to make them happy.'"

Not Guided by Expediency.

"Thus we are made aware that the extreme expressions of trust in the people as often delivered by Jefferson were owing not at all to any questions of expediency, had nothing whatever in common with the soap cast upon the ocean of selfish purposes by narrow-gauge politicians and demagogues to curry popular favor. His repeated declarations of thorough reliance upon the ultimate judgment of the people were based upon his abiding faith in the final ascendancy of the law of virtue that in a greater or less degree is present in the constitution of every member of the human family. His democracy was the result of his wisdom and his splendid optimism regarding his fellow citizens."

"He loved freedom with an unflinching love, and he never altered his determination to do what in his lay toward giving freedom to the people. In a community of landed aristocrats he advocated an aristocracy of merit; a slaveholder himself and living in the midst of slaveholders, he advocated the abolition of slavery; long before the state that was honored in being his birthplace was ready for the innovation, he advocated a comprehensive system of free education; unpopular and dangerous though it might thus

early prove, he advocated freedom of worship; he advocated the free appropriation by the individual of vacant lands; he declared for the highest possible measure of local self-government. He said: 'Every man and every body of men on earth possess the right of self-government. They receive it with their being from the hand of nature.'"

"He was the moving spirit in the execution of a deed from Virginia to the United States of all the territory of the northwest, and he submitted to Congress a plan, complete in every detail, for the territory's division into states, whose growth was to be fostered under a well-defined system of local government."

Intellectual King Among Men.

"Racon says: 'All states that are liberal of naturalization toward strangers are fit for empire.' Jefferson was the author of a bill passed by the legislature of Virginia, making easy the conditions to be imposed upon foreigners seeking naturalization, and these liberal conditions were adopted by Congress when the first United States naturalization law was passed, and they have ever since been retained."

"In 1776 he introduced his bill to secure religious liberty, procuring its enactment after a struggle that lasted ten years, and this not alone gives added proof of Jefferson's faith in all the people, but also points his place in the vanguard of the pioneers of progress; for England, with her centuries of civilization maintained barriers that, on grounds of religious belief, excluded Englishmen from holding public office even down to the year 1888."

"Many were the adverse criticisms directed against many things in Jefferson's life and work; but never did the critics succeed in alienating from him the affections and confidence of the people to whom he had consecrated his life and talents. They understood him intuitively and they knew that this intellectual king among men was their friend; that his extraordinary powers were entirely devoted to their service and that, of all America's great ones, he at least would try to lead them 'out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage.'"

"A change of one word in the maxim 'Salus populi suprema est lex,' will give a motto that might appropriately appear at the end of the works of Thomas Jefferson."

"Vox populi suprema est lex."

Philadelphia North American.